

DOROTHY DIX WILL WRITE ON THE LAMBERT TRAGEDY FOR THE SUNDAY AMERICAN

Princess Miskinoff and Husband Signed Trial Separation for a Year



Princess Miskinoff and Prince Miskinoff, who agreed to a trial separation of at least a year's duration.

By International News Service.
New York, Feb. 25.—The Princess Miskinoff and Prince Miskinoff have agreed to a trial separation of at least a year's duration, it was learned today.

The princess, who is a Russian, and the prince, who is a Greek, have been married for several years. They have two children, a son and a daughter.

The princess is said to be very beautiful and is a great favorite of the public. The prince is a soldier and has been in the army for many years.

The trial separation is said to be a result of a quarrel between the couple. The princess is said to be very jealous and the prince is said to be very proud.

The princess is said to be very rich and the prince is said to be very poor. The princess is said to be very kind and the prince is said to be very cruel.

The princess is said to be very beautiful and the prince is said to be very handsome. The princess is said to be very intelligent and the prince is said to be very stupid.

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Mrs. Vincent Astor and Two Friends in Bathing Costume at Palm Beach



Left to right, Miss Harriet Post of Tuxedo, N. Y., Mrs. Vincent Astor and Miss Mary Price, both of New York, on the sands of the famous beach at Society's Winter playground.

Warning to Fathers in Lambert Case
By Mrs. William Grant Brown.
New York, Feb. 25.—The Lambert case has presented a big problem. Whether or not the boy, Robert, is guilty of murder strikes into the heart of the father's duty.

The father's duty is to protect his child from harm. If the child is guilty of a crime, the father must see that the child is punished. If the child is innocent, the father must see that the child is acquitted.

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Surgeon Repairs Boy's Spine from Bone in His Leg



Unusual operation, in which a piece of bone from a boy's leg was inserted into his spinal column, has been performed at the Massachusetts General Hospital.

The operation was performed by Dr. J. P. Smith, who is a specialist in the treatment of spinal diseases. The boy, who is ten years old, has a severe curvature of the spine.

The operation was successful and the boy is now recovering from the surgery. The doctor hopes that the boy will be able to walk without any further assistance.

The operation was performed at the Massachusetts General Hospital, which is one of the best hospitals in the world. The doctor is a very experienced surgeon and has performed many similar operations.

The boy's condition was very serious and the operation was a very risky one. The doctor hopes that the boy will be able to walk without any further assistance.

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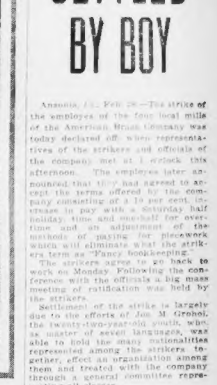
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Firemen Hurt at Charlestown Fire



While fighting a fire this morning in the basement of the Whittemore-Wright Company, No. 48 Alfred Street, Charlestown, two firemen were injured.

The fire was caused by a gas leak in the basement. The firemen were fighting the fire for several hours before it was finally extinguished.

The firemen were injured by the heat of the fire. One fireman was burned on his face and the other was burned on his arm.

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REVENUE SPREADING.
The long line of revenue cutters in the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, which are now being sent to the coast, is a sign that the government is spreading the revenue.

WAGE FIGHT.
The International Association of Machinists is fighting a wage fight with the American Machine and Tool Company. The company wants to pay the workers less than the union wants.

MISS EATON BRIDE.
Miss Eton, daughter of Mr. Eton, was married to Mr. Eton, son of Mr. Eton, on Saturday, Feb. 25. The wedding was a very simple one.

THIRCE ARRESTED.
Three men were arrested on Saturday, Feb. 25, for stealing a car. The car was found in the street and the men were taken to the police station.

WILL CARE FOR CHILDREN.
The will of a man who died last week has been accepted by the court. The will provides for the care of his children.

SUNDAY WELCOMED.
The Sunday School of the First Church was very successful on Saturday, Feb. 25. The children were very happy and the teachers were very busy.

JORDAN OUT AS A T. R. DELEGATE.
Mr. Jordan, of the T. R. party, has been elected as a delegate to the National Convention. He will represent the party at the convention.

UNDER ARREST AS 'TRANSM' ROBBER.
A man who was arrested on Saturday, Feb. 25, is charged with robbing a 'Transm' car. The man was taken to the police station and is being held there.

FINALS SUICIDE IN WORCESTER SHOP.
A man who was arrested on Saturday, Feb. 25, is charged with suicide in a Worcester shop. The man was taken to the police station and is being held there.

BELGIAN RELIEF FUND \$99,631.60.
The Belgian Relief Fund has received a total of \$99,631.60 from the public. The money will be used to help the Belgian people who are suffering from the war.

100 MEN STRIKE AT EDISON DYE PLANT.
A strike of 100 men at the Edison Dye Plant has been called for Saturday, Feb. 25. The men are demanding better wages and working conditions.

Of course, you can buy cheaper teas, but...
The advertisement for 'Salada' tea is a reminder that you can buy cheaper teas, but 'Salada' is the best. It is a fresh young leaves of 'Salada' which will yield you generous value for your money.

Our Purchase of the
o., 11 Temple Pl.
*Laces, Furs, Hosiery,
Neckwear, Belts, etc.*

BOSTON AMERICAN SPORTS

YES TANGO, AN UMPIRE GOT STRUCK BY LIGHTNING THE OTHER DAY

A cartoon by Tom Kratoch. A woman with a large, multi-layered ruffled skirt and a dark top is holding a large fish. She is smiling and saying, "IT'S JUST BEAUTIFUL - I DIDN'T KNOW YOU HAD SUCH GOOD TASTE!". A man with a mustache, wearing a light-colored shirt and dark pants, is looking at the fish with a skeptical expression. He says, "I'LL NEVER TASTE ANYTHING OUT OF THAT - I DIDN'T KNOW IT HAD A HOLE IN IT!". The background is simple, with a curtain on the right. The cartoon is signed "TOM KRATOCH" in the bottom left corner.

MURPHY
AINS A
DRAW

Boston Boy Goes Twelve Rounds to Dead Heat with Er Mohr at B. M. A. A.

ATION considered, Eddie Murphy, the veteran South Boston battler, a former light-
weight champion, now allied with the wel-
terweight, put up a whale of a fight.
Walter Mohr, the rushing
boy, in the main number
M. A. A. card, Hibernian
club, last night.
The Larry Conley called the
and set-to a draw. An
Murphy's favor would have
extremely popular. Further-
more, would have been only just
outweighed a trifling to the

...drowned a time in the
nds, won the eighth, ninth,
eleventh; made it 50-50 in
h and appeared far enough
st the final bell to have
a decision.

Murphy's first start in many
r little fighting machine,
of a particularly rapid left,
rating with the 135-pound-
accumulated a lot of excu-
disappointed during his idleness.
staying ready to pounce
back he probably must have
weight up in the "50's." Be-
ing the ring last night he
was around 143. He
d of that—and a little bit

PROVES GOOD ONE.

Mohr, he stripped in his
way and was "ready." At
he was little, if anything, to

When then an arena was selected, Mohr made the announcement. Coached by Hector McInnes, he usually live wire in aalter spent the first four of the giving Murphy a body just when Eddie appeared nominees for place money, stomach and the mollops, and his badly gashed, he started a that brought the big mob

is that it was pretty much in the windup and the big the fans in attendance was Mohr outlived the fight out. But Master Mohr had a faster; had likewise done body mulling himself in cer- of the final periods, and it's opinion he was entitled

to the mad decision.

did seem as if Murphy
the head; far enough to have
verdict.

SIGN ON DISPLAY.
M. A. A. was packed to the
Promoter Bennett's entire
ed. The semi-windup, be-
e two husky brunettes,
Robinson of Cambridge and
son of Berlin, N. H., ended
r. Anderson was far and
t the top but Robinson
superior style. OR badly,
had a shade on Anderson at
the seventh, but the mem-
Berlin won the eighth canto,
draw verdict was proper

Brooks of Cambridge fought
ely plucky battle against
also of Cambridge, but Joe
too rugged for him and

the decision. No gamer performed all Winter than What's more, he bids fair tough and being a frequent the prelims.

arian-raiser Young Fox of n stopped Young O'Brien and frame. The kayo was a

-20-4-

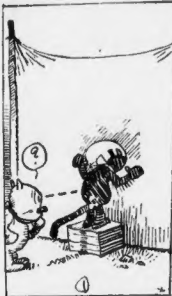
present output at the rate of millions annually.

elling brand of 100 Cigars by

AY, MANCHESTER, N. H.

100

Krazy Kat

Copyright, 1915, International News Service.
Registered U. S. Patent Office.

Kabibble Kabaret

Copyright, 1915, International News Service.
Registered U. S. Patent Office.

DEAR MR. KABIBBLE,
EVERY TIME I CALL UP A
CERTAIN YOUNG LADY HER
FATHER ANSWERS THE PHONE
HOW DOES HE ALWAYS KNOW
IT'S ME CALLING UP?
MAYBE CENTRAL DON'T LIKE YOUR
VOICE AND SHUNNS THE OLD
MOUNT.

BARON BEAN



ABIE THE AGENT

Copyright, 1915, International News Service—Registered United States Patent Office.



JERRY ON THE JOB

Copyright, 1915, International News Service—Registered United States Patent Office.



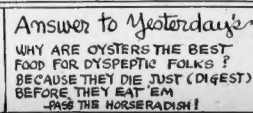
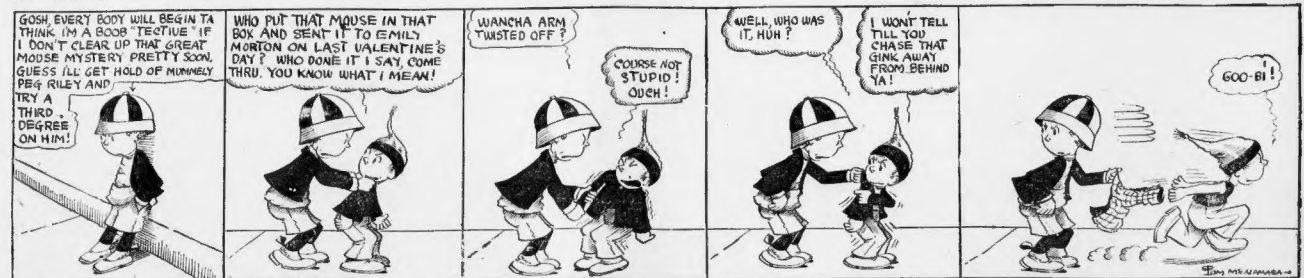
POLLY AND HER PALS

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US BOYS

Copyright, 1915, U. S. Patent Office.



Well, a Mushmelon Should Catch a Mustrat

26

And Abie Didn't Even Tell a Fib

It Sure Is Some Dry Story

Usually, a Chaperone Is More Discreet

Shrlmp Flynn Will Never Be a Real "Flatlie"

Sunday Church Services
A LIST OF CHURCHES THAT EXTEND
A HAND OF FELLOWSHIP TO YOU

Madison C. Peters
Last Sermons Tomorrow
at Clarendon St. Baptist
Church, at Montgomery St.,
at 10:30 and 7:30
Public Welcome

THE BAHAI MOVEMENT
Represents Universal Peace,
Oneness of Humanity,
Unity of Science and Religion
Meeting, Baha'i Assembly
Wednesday, 8:30 p.m. at
At the Baha'i Hall, Huntington Chambers,
30 Huntington Ave.
Huntington Ave. Baha'i Hall, 30 Huntington Ave.

Christadelphians
THEIR FIRST ANNUAL CONFERENCE
will be held at the Baha'i Hall, 30 Huntington Ave.,
on Wednesday, April 22, 1914, at 8:30 p.m.
THE FIRST SERVICE OF THE EVENING
will be held at the Baha'i Hall, 30 Huntington Ave.,
on Wednesday, April 22, 1914, at 8:30 p.m.

Christian Science
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on Wednesday, April 22, 1914, at 8:30 p.m.

Congregationalist
THE FIRST SERVICE OF THE EVENING
will be held at the Baha'i Hall, 30 Huntington Ave.,
on Wednesday, April 22, 1914, at 8:30 p.m.

Episcopal
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on Wednesday, April 22, 1914, at 8:30 p.m.

Methodist Episcopal
THE FIRST SERVICE OF THE EVENING
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on Wednesday, April 22, 1914, at 8:30 p.m.

Higher Life
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Salvation Army
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STOCKS FOR RECONSTRUCTION PLANS FOR EUROPE AFTER WAR

FAST BUSINESS FIELD OPENED
A SPLENDID business chance for American manufacturers, and everyone who cares to come here with an evidence of his soundness can get contracts for as much of his output as he can spare for the ensuing three years at least—From the statement of Henry C. Long of Boston, now in Paris in connection with the organization of the reconstruction exposition.

By CHARLES F. BERTELLI,
International News Service Staff Correspondent.
Paris, Feb. 25.—The first practical step taken in France toward the reconstruction of the millions of homes destroyed in the war is the organization of a reconstruction exposition to be held in the Tuileries Gardens, Paris, during May, June and July. The exposition will be a model of the new France, and will show the progress of the reconstruction of the country. The exposition will be a model of the new France, and will show the progress of the reconstruction of the country. The exposition will be a model of the new France, and will show the progress of the reconstruction of the country.

BOSTON MAN A LEADER.
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FINANCIAL NEWS IN BRIEF.
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NEW YORK STOCKS.

Stock	High	Low	Close
Ala. Power	100	98	99
Ala. Power	100	98	99
Ala. Power	100	98	99
Ala. Power	100	98	99
Ala. Power	100	98	99

BOSTON STOCKS.

Stock	High	Low	Close
Ala. Power	100	98	99
Ala. Power	100	98	99
Ala. Power	100	98	99
Ala. Power	100	98	99
Ala. Power	100	98	99

Found by the Police.

Item	Value
Gold	100
Silver	50
Copper	25
Iron	10
Steel	5

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

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100 N. STATE ST., BOSTON, MASS.
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Single copies, 10 cents.

Real Estate—Miscellaneous.
We have a fine lot of land for sale, located in the heart of the city. The lot is 100 feet wide and 200 feet deep. It is a very desirable location for a business or residential building. The price is \$10,000.00. For more information, call on Mr. J. H. Smith, 100 N. State St., Boston.

Real Estate—Rosindale.
We have a fine lot of land for sale, located in the heart of the city. The lot is 100 feet wide and 200 feet deep. It is a very desirable location for a business or residential building. The price is \$10,000.00. For more information, call on Mr. J. H. Smith, 100 N. State St., Boston.

Real Estate—Whitport.
We have a fine lot of land for sale, located in the heart of the city. The lot is 100 feet wide and 200 feet deep. It is a very desirable location for a business or residential building. The price is \$10,000.00. For more information, call on Mr. J. H. Smith, 100 N. State St., Boston.

Real Estate—Cambridge.
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Real Estate—Dorchester.
We have a fine lot of land for sale, located in the heart of the city. The lot is 100 feet wide and 200 feet deep. It is a very desirable location for a business or residential building. The price is \$10,000.00. For more information, call on Mr. J. H. Smith, 100 N. State St., Boston.

Real Estate—East Boston.
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Real Estate—Malden.
We have a fine lot of land for sale, located in the heart of the city. The lot is 100 feet wide and 200 feet deep. It is a very desirable location for a business or residential building. The price is \$10,000.00. For more information, call on Mr. J. H. Smith, 100 N. State St., Boston.

Real Estate—Mattapan.
We have a fine lot of land for sale, located in the heart of the city. The lot is 100 feet wide and 200 feet deep. It is a very desirable location for a business or residential building. The price is \$10,000.00. For more information, call on Mr. J. H. Smith, 100 N. State St., Boston.

Real Estate—Revere.
We have a fine lot of land for sale, located in the heart of the city. The lot is 100 feet wide and 200 feet deep. It is a very desirable location for a business or residential building. The price is \$10,000.00. For more information, call on Mr. J. H. Smith, 100 N. State St., Boston.

Real Estate—South End.
We have a fine lot of land for sale, located in the heart of the city. The lot is 100 feet wide and 200 feet deep. It is a very desirable location for a business or residential building. The price is \$10,000.00. For more information, call on Mr. J. H. Smith, 100 N. State St., Boston.

Real Estate—Somerville.
We have a fine lot of land for sale, located in the heart of the city. The lot is 100 feet wide and 200 feet deep. It is a very desirable location for a business or residential building. The price is \$10,000.00. For more information, call on Mr. J. H. Smith, 100 N. State St., Boston.

Real Estate—Woburn.
We have a fine lot of land for sale, located in the heart of the city. The lot is 100 feet wide and 200 feet deep. It is a very desirable location for a business or residential building. The price is \$10,000.00. For more information, call on Mr. J. H. Smith, 100 N. State St., Boston.

We want those who start the fight to be well aware that if it is started they will not have the slightest chance of winning.—THOMAS A. EDISON

TRUTH, JUSTICE

BOSTON AMERICAN EDITORIAL PAGE

PUBLIC SERVICE

Saturday, February 26, 1916

Our Own Safety at Stake in the Submarine Issue

PRESIDENT WILSON is said by his ardent supporter, the New York Times, to have informed the Democratic leaders of the Foreign Relations Committee—Senators Stone and Kern—and the chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House, Representative Flood, that "the Administration would not yield one whit in its insistence upon the right of Americans to travel upon armed merchant ships of belligerents" and that he would "regard as a personal affront any effort of Congress to interfere with his sole conduct of diplomatic negotiations."

A canvass of the House of Representatives shows that the House would vote three or four to one for a resolution against the President's new policy. This vote will come within forty-eight hours, unless the President yields or unless there shall be a postponement by Germany of the date upon which the new German submarine policy becomes effective.

The President has again changed his policy and the Democratic majority in Congress is unable to follow him. The issue is not a new one. It is, in fact, seventy years old—the question of the right of merchant ships to carry arms. It has been referred to in the discussions with Germany for ten months past. But the President has again changed his policy. That is the cause of the present "crisis."

It is only thirty-three days since Secretary Lansing sent to the foreign Powers a dispatch in which he said:

"While I am fully alive to the appalling loss of life among non-combatants which has resulted from the present method of destroying merchant vessels without removing the persons on board to places of safety, and while I view that practice as contrary to those humane principles which should control belligerents in the conduct of their naval operations, I do not feel that belligerents should be deprived of the proper use of submarines, since those instruments of war have proved their effectiveness in this particular branch of warfare on the high seas."

"I believe that a formula may be found which, though it may require slight modification of the precedents generally followed by nations prior to the employment of submarines, will appeal to the sense of justice and fairness of all the belligerents."

"Prior to 1915, belligerent operations against enemy commerce on the high seas were conducted by cruisers carrying heavy armaments. In these conditions international law appeared to permit a merchant vessel to carry armament for defensive purposes without lessening its character as a merchant vessel; . . . it could not be used effectively in offence against enemy naval vessels, while it could defend the merchant vessel against the generally inferior armament of piratical ships and privateers."

"The use of submarines, however, has changed these relations. Comparison of the defensive strength of a cruiser and a submarine shows that the latter, relying for protection on its power to submerge, is almost defenceless in point of construction. A MERCHANT SHIP CARRYING EVEN A SMALL CALIBRE GUN WOULD BE ABLE TO USE IT EFFECTIVELY FOR OFFENCE AGAINST A SUBMARINE."

"Pirates and sea rovers have been swept from the main trade channels of the sea, and privateering has been abolished. Consequently, the placing of guns on merchantmen at the present date of submarine warfare CAN BE EXPLAINED ONLY ON THE GROUND OF A PURPOSE TO RENDER MERCHANTMEN SUPERIOR IN FORCE TO SUBMARINES, AND TO PREVENT WARNING AND VISIT AND SEARCH BY THEM. ANY ARMAMENT, THEREFORE, ON A MERCHANT VESSEL WOULD SEEM TO HAVE THE CHARACTER OF AN OFFENSIVE ARMAMENT."

"If a submarine is required to stop and search a merchant vessel on the high seas, and in case it is found that she is of an enemy character and that conditions necessitate her destruction and the removal to places of safety of persons on board, IT WOULD NOT SEEM JUST NOR REASONABLE THAT THE SUBMARINE SHOULD BE COMPELLED WHILE COMPLYING WITH THESE REQUIREMENTS TO EXPOSE ITSELF TO ALMOST CERTAIN DESTRUCTION BY THE GUNS ON BOARD THE MERCHANT VESSEL."

"It would, therefore, appear to be a reasonable and reciprocally just arrangement if it could be agreed by the opposing belligerents that submarines should adhere strictly to the rules of international law in the matter of stopping and searching merchant vessels, determining their belligerent nationality and removing the crews and passengers to places of safety before sinking the vessels as prizes of war, and that merchant vessels of belligerent nationality SHOULD BE PROHIBITED FROM CARRYING ANY ARMAMENT WHATSOEVER."

"My government is impressed with the reasonableness of the argument that a merchant vessel carrying an armament of any sort, in view of the character of submarine warfare and the defensive weakness of undersea craft, should be held to be an auxiliary cruiser, and so treated by a neutral as well as by a belligerent government, and is seriously considering instructing its officials accordingly."

Such was the policy of the Wilson Administration when it was made public in the dispatches to the foreign governments on February 12.

The German Foreign Office has since stated that "British merchantmen are armed with modern guns. They have trained naval gunners aboard. We have submitted proofs that the English Admiralty have given minute and detailed instructions and orders to take the offensive against submarines on sight. We have submitted proofs of the execution of these offensive instructions, and even copies of the orders of the British Admiralty that the trained gun crews of these merchantmen shall not wear their naval uniforms in neutral ports."

If this view was "just" and "reasonable" on February 12, when it was published as the policy of the Wilson Administration in a letter to foreign Powers by Secretary Lansing, then is not the contrary view now adopted by the President unjust and unreasonable?

And is it reasonable to expect Congress to follow an administration that has apparently no permanent principles or convictions on any political subject?

Presidents of the United States having strong moral convictions and patriotic purposes have often won and retained the support of Congress and people even when the Presidents were wrong.

But can any administration hope to retain the support of Congress and people if its opinions are as changeable as the chameleon's and are reversed in a Presidential year by a single partisan speech in the New York State Republican Convention?

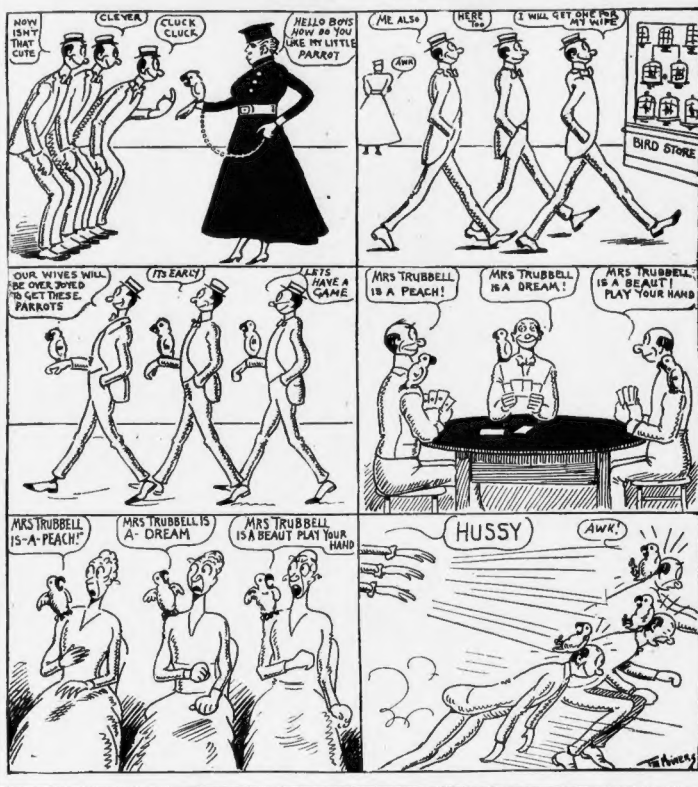
The question at issue is important to the safety of the United States, not alone in this war, but in all the future. Rules of war at sea were formulated in the Treaty of Paris in 1856, in the days of pirates, buccanniers, savages in the South Seas, and roving privateers. Merchant vessels were then authorized to carry small guns as defences against these, and no new code has ever been formulated. The facts upon which the law was based have changed.

The submarine has since arrived. It is an American invention. It was designed primarily by Grenell as an American coast defence weapon. It will be so in future.

Our national safety requires that we shall not now commit ourselves to the rule that a merchant ship, armed with rapid-fire rifled cannon, capable of sinking any submarine and manned by trained gun crews, shall be regarded only as a peaceful merchantman.

MRS. TRUBBELL

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More Truth Than Poetry

By James J. Montague

Evolution



A FOOLISH crook was Robin Hood, a silly knave was he; He bade his fellows rob the rich and let the poor go free. But these same rich had influence, and many friends at court. And thither, when they were despoiled, they quickly would resort. And presently a Sheriff came and galloped through the wood. And made the place untenable for Master Robin Hood.

FOR wiser knaves are those today, as e'en the blind can see. Their system is to rob the poor and let the rich go free. For while the rich have influence and many friends at court The poor, as every one must know, have nothing of the sort. But bastion, when they have been robbed, to gain another store. So that they'll not be unprepared when they are robbed once more.

THOUGH Robin was the hero of full many a merry song. The practice of the years has proved that he was wholly wrong. About us many thugs and crooks both prosper and endure. Who pass the rich unnoticed by, but always rob the poor. But search the news of modern times as often as you may You still find a Robin Hood among our midst today.



A Drug on the Market. Governor Whitman of New York says he will not take the Vice-Presidency. And if he won't take it, who will?

Well, That is Something. By sending their constituents' garden seed Congressmen at least prove that they are preparing for spring.

Justified. The Navies' Indiana threaten to uprise, having probably seen some of the Palm Beach costumes that have been named after them.

Incomparable Eclogism. Secretary Daniels needn't have gone so far as to prohibit naval officers talking on Washington's Birthday. On such an anniversary they probably would have talked about Washington, and not about the Secretary of the Navy.

Mistake Somewhere. Dr. Austin O'Malley must be wrong when he says no man can succeed who lived below the South Carolina border. There's a Senator Underwood who not only has succeeded, but who goes to dinner with Thomas P. Ryan.

Verdun May Fall; New England Must Have Beans and Brown Bread

Each, as History Shows, Is More or Less a Habit. What Are the Germans After, Anyway? Do They Merely Want to March Upon Paris Again, Turn About, and Go Home?

These are days when no man of intelligence can afford to be without his daily newspaper.

In the Western theatre of war, we read, the Germans are advancing upon the fortified city of Verdun, in Northern France, at the rate of about a mile a day.

Verdun is almost as near to Paris as Springfield is to Boston. If the Teutonic hosts should continue to advance at their present rate of speed—which is quite impossible—they might reach the French capital in June.

The great German drive, in the country about Verdun, has captured the attention of the world of newspaper readers. It has revived interest in the war of wars. In today's newspapers, for example, you read an International News dispatch:

The fifth day of the tremendous battle north of Verdun, which, it is maintained by some experts, is likely to decide the fate of France, was marked by a further German advance towards the great French stronghold. That advance was equal to the average the Germans have maintained throughout the drive, about a mile a day. The many German forces are now about 15 miles from the outer defence works. Snow fell heavily during the day.

A battle which may "decide the fate of France" kiddles your interest in Verdun. You consult the reference books, the geographies, the maps, the gazetteers, guide-books, histories. Verdun is a fortified town on the River Meuse. It has a population of 21,365. It is a community, therefore, about the size of our own Northampton. It is twenty-eight miles north of Bar-le-Duc, a smaller town famous for its mines and its manufactures of cotton and hosiery.

We can imagine that the good people of Verdun today are not frequenting the moving picture shows. The few who remain can get THEIR thrills in the very air. We should say, however, that those of them who are familiar with local history would be likely to smile unbelieveingly at the theory of SOME experts that here is to be decided the fate of France.

Because, you see, Verdun—and the Germans, too—have been through all this before. In the year 983, King Lothaire "led an army into Lorraine and besieged and captured Verdun." In 1392, while the Revolution raged, and when Paris was under the commune, the Duke of Brunswick led 81,000 Prussians, Austrians and Hessians against the town. Verdun was bombarded. Thereafter the road to Paris was open.

The news of the capture of Verdun reached Paris on the night of September 1 (1878) and filled it with a species of stupefaction. The town, we should note, the battle was fought on the second the massacre of prisoners commenced. During three days the soldiers and the priests who had been imprisoned at the Abbaye, the Comptroller, Carnot, and La Force were executed by the terrorist, fanatic and excited populace, in the midst of a hideous parody of judicial forms. The Prussians continued to advance. On September 25 the Prussians attacked Kellermann at Valmy, but the honor of the day remained with the French. After unsuccessful negotiations the Prussians were allowed to retreat unharmed. The French re-occupied Verdun and not Longwy and the enemy remained the Rhine at Coblenz.

On that occasion, Verdun surrendered after a few hours. The inhabitants accorded an amicable reception to the German conquerors, to whom a party of young girls made an offering of the bonbons—"dragées"—for which Verdun is noted. When the Revolutionists recovered the town, after the Battle of Valmy, three of these innocent maidens were sent to the scaffold.

The Germans were back again in 1870. This time there were no bonbons. For three terrible weeks Verdun made a gallant resistance. Threatened with starvation, France capitulated in the January following. France was to pay five billion francs, and surrender Alsace-Lorraine. A communal revolution followed. "The lesson taught by the war, the self-evident superiority of the Prussian military system, led to the abolition, in 1871, of the national guard, and the reorganization of the army on the Prussian model, but with five-year service. It was the beginning of the armed peace of Europe."

Verdun, you see, is interesting. It is a "rather picturesque town, surrounded by fortifications planted with trees, and with a medieval gateway flanked by huge towers. And ancient Verdun was the Roman Verodunum! It was a bishopric from the third century, in the year two-hundred-and-something. The present Cathedral dates from the eleventh century. The chateau occupies the site of an old castle. St. Vannes, founded in the tenth century. The narrow winding streets are "most picturesque." Verdun holds an important place in early European history, for by the Treaty of Verdun, in 843, the possessions of Charlemagne were divided among his three sons' grandsons, Lothaire, Louis the German and Charles the Bald.

By the Treaty of Verdun three kingdoms were created, France, Germany and Italy, and the most fragile part of Charlemagne's work—territorial unity—was destroyed. THE ANTAGONISM OF NATIONALITIES WAS THE RESULT OF THE TREATY OF VERDUN.

Today, then, the Germans are again before Verdun, and the snow is falling, and the fate of France is to be decided—AGAIN. Wonderful town. Wonderful history. Wonderful world. Terrible man! Awful war!

You will want to know what happens during the day, in the snow-covered region north of Verdun, one hundred and twelve miles east of Paris. Complete dispatches of the International News Service, printed in THE BOSTON AMERICAN, will tell you.

The Sunday AMERICAN will tell you with important news stories and special articles. Among the latter is a word of warning addressed to W. Murray Crane, John W. Weeks, William Barnes, Elihu Root, Boies Penrose, Jacob W. Gallinger and others by Robert Perkins Bass, in 1910-12 the Republican Governor of New Hampshire and today one of the national leaders of the Progressive Party. Governor Bass asks the eminent Standpoint leaders whether they believe that the good of this Republic demands the defeat in November of Woodrow Wilson. He tells them of the ONLY way by which Progressives believe, this defeat can be brought about.

No man who desires to keep noted on national politics can be without tomorrow's Sunday AMERICAN. No man who would be posted up to the latest Great War—and Verdun—can be without the Sunday AMERICAN.

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